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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBEKE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON And WILLIAM HUNTER.

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LETTERS written by the late Right Hon. PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of *Cheſterfield*, to his Son *Philip Stanhope*, Eſq; late Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Dreſden*.

LETTER XIV.

I HAVE often told you how neceſſary it was to have a perfect knowledge of Hiſtory; but cannot repeat it often enough. Cicero properly calls it *Teſtis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriæ, magiſtra vitæ, nuntia vetuſtatis*. By the help of hiſtory, a young man may, in ſome meaſure, acquire the experience of old age. In reading what has been done, he is appriſed of what he has to do; and, the more he is informed what is paſt, the better he will know how to conduct himſelf for the future.

Of all ancient hiſtories, the Roman is the moſt intereſting and inſtructive. It abounds moſt with accounts of illuſtrious men, and preſents us with the greateſt number of important events. It likewiſe ſpurs us on, more than any other, to virtuous actions, by ſhowing how ſmall a city, like Rome, founded by a handful of ſhepherds and vagabonds, could, in the ſpace of ſeven hundred years, render herſelf miſtreſs of the world by courage and virtue.

Hence it is, that I have reſolved to form a ſmall abridgement of that hiſtory, in order to facilitate your acquiring the knowledge of it; and, for the better imprinting it in your mind, I deſire that, by little and little, you would tranſlate, and copy it fair into a book, which you muſt not fail to bring to me every Sunday.

The whole time of the Roman hiſtory, from Romulus down to Auguſtus Cæſar, being ſeven hundred and twenty three years, may be divided into three periods.

The firſt, under the ſeven Kings, is of two hundred and forty four years.

The ſecond, from the expulſion of the Kings, and eſtabliſhment of the Conſuls, to the firſt Punic war, is likewiſe two hundred and forty four years.

The third is, from the firſt Punic war down to the reign of Auguſtus Cæſar, and laſts two hundred and thirty five years: Which three periods, added together, make up the ſeven hundred and twenty three years above-mentioned, from the foundation of Rome to the reign of Auguſtus Cæſar.

In the reign of Auguſtus, Rome was at the ſummit of her greatneſs; for ſhe was miſtreſs of the world, though no longer miſtreſs of herſelf, having loſt both her ancient liberty and her ancient virtue. Auguſtus eſtabliſhed the Imperial power, which ſoon degenerated into the moſt deteſtable and cruel tyranny, under the ſucceeding Emperors; in conſequence of which, Rome fell from her former greatneſs, in a ſhorter ſpace of time than ſhe had taken to aſcend to it.

The firſt form of government eſtabliſhed at Rome was Monarchical; but a limited, not an abſolute Monarchy, as the power was divided between the King and the Senate. The kingdom was elective, and not hereditary; that is, when one King died, another was choſen in his room, and the ſon of the deceaſed King did not ſucceed him. Romulus, who was founder of Rome, was alſo her firſt King; he was elected by the people, and he formed the firſt ſyſtem of government. He appointed the Senate, which conſiſted of one hundred; and divided the people into three orders; namely, Patricians, who were of the firſt rank or order; Knights, of the ſecond; and the third was the common people, whom he called Plebeians.

LETTER XV.

ROMULUS and Remus were twins, and ſons of Rhea Sylvia, daughter of Numitor, King of Alba. Rhea Sylvia was, by her uncle Amulius, ſhut up among the Veſtals, and conſtrained by him to become one of their number, to prevent her having any children: For the Veſtals were obliged to inviolable chaſtity. She, nevertheleſs, proved with child, and pretended ſhe had been forced by the God Mars. When ſhe was delivered of Romulus and Remus, Amulius commanded the infants to be thrown into the Tiber. They were in fact brought to the river, and expoſed in their cradle; but the water retiring, it remained on the dry ground. A ſhe-wolf coming there to drink, ſuckled them, till they were taken home by Fauſtulus, a ſhepherd, who educated them as his own. When they were grown up, they aſſociated with a number of Latins, Albans, and ſhepherds, and founded Rome. Romulus, deſirous of reigning alone, killed his brother Remus, and was declared King by his followers. On his advancement to the throne, he divided the people into three tribes, and thirty curiæ; into Patricians, Plebeians, Senate, Patrons, Clients, and Knights. The Patricians were the moſt conſiderable of all. The common people were called Plebeians. The Patrons were of the moſt reputable ſort, and protected a certain number of the lower claſs, who went under the denomination of their clients. The Senate conſiſted of one hundred perſons, choſen from among the Patricians; and the Knights were a ſelect body of three hundred horſemen, who ſerved as life guards to Romulus, to whom he gave the name of Celeres.

But Romulus, not ſatisfied with theſe regulations, inſtituted a form of religious worſhip; eſtabliſhing the Auruſpices and Augurs. Theſe were Prieſts; and the buſineſs of the former was to inſpect the entrails of the victim offered in ſacrifice; that of the latter, to obſerve the flying, chattering, or ſinging of birds, declaring whether the omens were favourable or not, before the undertaking of any enterpriſe.

Romulus, with a view of attracting the people to his new city, declared it an aſylum, or ſanctuary, for all who were willing to eſtabliſh their abode in it. This expedient brought an infinite number of people, who flocked to him in the neighbouring towns and country. An aſylum, ſignifies a place of ſafety and protection, for ſuch as are loaded with debts, or who have been guilty of crimes, and fly from juſtice. In Catholic countries, their churches are, at this very time, aſylums for all ſorts of criminals, who take ſhelter in them.

But Rome, at this time, had few or no women: To remedy which want, Romulus ſent propoſals of marriage to his neighbours, the Sabines; who rejected them with diſdain: Whereupon Romulus publiſhed throughout all the country, that, on a certain day, he intended to celebrate the feſtival of the God Conſus*, and invited the neighbouring cities to aſſiſt at it. There was a great concourſe from all parts, on that occaſion, particularly of the Sabines; when, on a ſudden, the Romans, at a ſignal given, ſeized, ſword in hand, all the young women they could meet: And afterwards married them. This remarkable event is called, the rape of the Sabines. Enraged at this affront and injuſtice, the Sabines declared war againſt the Romans; which was put an end to, and peace concluded, by the mediation of the Sabine women living at Rome. A ſtrict union was made between the Romans and Sabines, who became one and the ſame people; and Tatius, King of the Sabines, reigned jointly with Romulus; but dying ſoon after, Romulus reigned again alone.

Pray obſerve, that the rape of the Sabines was more an advantageous, than a juſt meaſure; yet the utility of it ſhould not warrant its injuſtice; for we ought to endure every misfortune, even death, rather than be guilty of an injuſtice; and indeed this is the only one that can be imputed to the Romans for many ſucceeding ages: An age, or century, means one hundred years.

Rome's growing power ſoon raiſed jealouſy in her neighbours, ſo that Romulus was obliged to engage in ſeveral wars, from which he always came off victorious; but as he began to behave himſelf tyrannically at home, and attacked the privileges of the Senate, with a view of reigning with more *deſpotiſm*, he ſuddenly diſappeared. The truth is, the Senators killed him; but, as they apprehended the indignation of the people, Proculus Julius, a Senator of great repute, proteſted before the people, that Romulus had appeared to him as a God; aſſuring him, that he had been taken up to Heaven, and placed among the Deities: And deſired that the Romans ſhould worſhip him, under the name of Quirinus; which they accordingly did.

Take notice, that the Roman government, under Romulus, was a *mixed* and *free* government; and the King ſo far from being abſolute, that the power was divided between him, the Senate, and the people, much the ſame as it is between our King, the Houſe of Lords, and Houſe of Commons; ſo that Romulus, attempting ſo horrible a piece of injuſtice, as to violate the privileges of the Senate, and the liberties of the people, was deſervedly puniſhed, as all tyrants ought to be. Every man has a natural right to his liberty; and whoever endeavours to raviſh it from him, deſerves death more than the robber who attacks us for our money on the highway.

Romulus directed the greateſt part of his laws and regulations to war; and formed them with the view of rendering his ſubjects a warlike people, as indeed they were, above all others. Yet it likewiſe proved fortunate for Rome, that his ſucceſſor, Numa Pompilius, was a Prince of pacific diſpoſition, who applied himſelf to the eſtabliſhing good order in the city, and enacting laws for the encouragement of virtue and religion.

After the death of Romulus, there was a year's *interregnum*. An *interregnum* is the interval between the death of one King and the election of another, which can happen only in the elective kingdoms; for, in hereditary monarchies, the moment a King dies, his ſon, or his neareſt relation, immediately aſcends the throne.

During the above *interregnum*, the Senators alternately executed the functions of a Sovereign; but the people ſoon became tired of that ſort of government, and demanded a King. The choice was difficult; as the Sabines on one ſide, and the Romans on the other, were deſirous of a King's being choſen from among themſelves. However, there happened at that time, to live in the little town of Cures, not far from Rome, a man in great reputation for his probity and juſtice, called Numa Pompilius, who led a retired life, enjoying the ſweets of repoſe, in a country ſolitude. It was unanimouſly agreed to chooſe him King; and Ambaſſadours were deſpatched to notify to him his election; but he, far from being dazzled by ſo ſudden and unexpected an elevation, refuſed the offer, and could ſcarce be prevailed on to accept it, by the repeated entreaties of the Romans, and of his neareſt relations; proving himſelf the more worthy of that high dignity, as he the leſs ſought it. Remark from that example of Numa Pompilius; how virtue forces her way, and ſhines through the obſcurity of a retired life; and that ſooner or later it is always rewarded.

Numa, being now ſeated on the throne, applied himſelf to ſoften the manners of the Romans, and to inſpire them with a love of peace, by exerciſing them in religious duties. He built a temple in honour of the God Janus, which was to be a public mark of war and peace, by keeping it open in time of war, and ſhut in time of peace. It remained cloſed during his whole long reign; but from that time, down to the reign of Auguſtus Cæſar, it was ſhut but twice; once at the end of the firſt Punic war, and the ſecond time, in the reign of Auguſtus, after the fight of Actium, where he vanquiſhed Marc Anthony. The God Janus is always repreſented with two faces, one looking on the time paſt, and the other on the future; for which reaſon you will often find him, in the Latin Poets, called *Janus bifrons, two-fronted Janus*. But, to return to Numa; he pretended to have ſecret conferences with the Nymph Egeria, the better to prepare the people (who are ever fond of what is marvellous) to receive his laws and ordinances as divine inſpirations. In ſhort, he inſpired his ſubjects with the love of induſtry, frugality, and even of poverty! He died, univerſally regretted by his people, after a reign of forty three years.

* *According to Plutarch, the God of Counſel.*

We may venture to ſay, that Rome was indebted for all her grandeur to theſe two Kings, Romulus and Numa, who laid the foundations of it. Romulus took pains to form the Romans to war; Numa, to peace and juſtice. Had it not been for Numa, they would have continued fierce and uncivilized; had it not been for Romulus, they would, perhaps, have fallen into indolence and obſcurity: But it was the happy union of religious, civil, and military virtues, that rendered them maſters of the world.

Tullus Hoſtilius was elected King, immediately after the death of Numa Pompilius. This Prince had as great talents for war, as his predeceſſor had for peace, and he ſoon found an opportunity to exerciſe them; for the city of Alba, already jealous of the power of Rome, ſought a pretext of coming to a rupture with her. War, in fact, was declared on both ſides, and the two armies were ready to engage, when an Alban propoſed, in order to ſpare ſo great an effuſion of blood, that a certain number of warriors ſhould be choſen out of each army, on whoſe victory the fortune of both nations ſhould depend.

Tullus Hoſtilius accepted the propoſal; and there happening to be, in the Alban army, three brothers, named Curiatii; and in the Roman army, three brothers, called Horatii; who were all much of the ſame age and ſtrength, they were pitched upon for the champions, and joyfully accepted a choice which reflected ſo much honour on them. Then, advancing in preſence of both armies, the ſignal for combat was given. Two of the Horatii were ſoon killed by the Curiatii, who were themſelves all three wounded. The third of the Horatii remained yet unhurt; but, not capable of encountering the three Curiatii all together, what he wanted in ſtrength, he ſupplied by ſtratagem. He pretended to run away, and, having gained ſome ground, looked back, and ſaw the three Curiatii purſuing him, at ſome diſtance from each other, haſtening with as much ſpeed as their wounds permitted them; he then returning, killed all three, one after another.

The Romans received him joyfully in their camp; but his ſiſter, who was promiſed in marriage to one of the Curiatii, meeting him, poured forth a deluge of tears, reproaching him with the death of her lover; whereupon the young conqueror, tranſported with rage, plunged his ſword into her boſom. Juſtice condemned him to death; but having appealed to the people, he received his pardon, in conſideration of the ſervice he had rendered to his country.

Tullus Hoſtilius reigned thirty two years, and conducted other wars againſt the Sabines and Latins. He was a Prince poſſeſſed of great qualities, but too much addicted to war..

A ſingular inſtance of GENEROSITY, *tranſlated from* LA CLEDE'S HISTORY OF PORTUGAL.

THOUGH little detached pieces of hiſtory cannot be ſuppoſed to give us any important idea of the riſe and fall of empires, the religion, cuſtoms, and manners of great and powerful ſtates, yet, in periodical publications, they perhaps anſwer, if properly ſelected, a more noble purpoſe: They improve the heart, regulate the paſſions, and, by exploring to our view pictures drawn from real nature, make us the more inclinable, either to imitate the virtue, or deſpiſe the vice. One example will go further than an hundred precepts; and, in proportion as the examples of virtue and vice are predominant in any age among the great, ſo will the morals of the vulgar be.

While Rome was a growing ſtate, her Generals were brave and virtuous, and they were imitated by the meaneſt citizens; but, when luxury, grandeur, and the thirſt of power and partial diſtinction, crept into the ſenate, men were held in conſideration only in proportion to the magnificence of their buildings, the luxury of their tables, and their external parade.

When time has eſtabliſhed facts, when the corroborating teſtimony of ſucceeding ages has fixed its ſeal on them, and when they afford examples which come home to the boſom of every individual, we pay more reſpect to them than we do to thoſe fleeting objects which daily preſent themſelves to our view in our own times. From the ancients we learn wiſdom; from our own times to imitate the prevailing vices and faſhions.

"During the war between the Portugueſe and the inhabitants of the iſland of Ceylon, Thomas de Suſa, who commanded the European forces, took priſoner a beautiful Indian, who had promiſed herſelf in marriage to an amiable youth. The lover was no ſooner informed of this misfortune, than he haſtened to throw himſelf at the feet of his adorable nymph, who with tranſport caught him in her arms. Their ſighs and their tears were mingled, and it was ſome time before their words could find utterance to expreſs their grief. At laſt, when they had a little recovered, they agreed, ſince their misfortunes left them no hopes of living together in freedom, to partake with each other all the horrours of ſlavery.

Suſa, who had a ſoul truly ſuſceptible of tender emotions, was moved at the ſight. "It is enough (ſaid he to them) that you wear the chains of love; you ſhall not wear the chains of ſlavery. Go and be happy in lawful embraces of wedlock."

The two lovers fell on their knees. They could not perſuade themſelves to quit ſo generous a hero, and thought themſelves happy in being permitted to live under the laws of a nation who ſo nobly knew how to make uſe of victory, and ſo generouſly to ſoften the calamities of war."

SPEECH *of the Hon.* TEMPLE LUTTREL, *in the Houſe of Commons, on the motion for an humble addreſs to his Majeſty, Oct.* 27.

MR. SPEAKER,

WE might reaſonable ſuppoſe, that the Miniſters who had a hand in fabricating this voluminous ſpeech, would be impatient to obtain our approbation and thanks as repreſentatives of the community in general, in the name of the people of Great Britain, who are our actual conſtituents; in the name of the people of *America*, who (as they tell us) are our *virtual* conſtituents.

Theſe evil counſellors, who have ſo long poiſoned the ear of their Sovereign, would now make us believe they had perverted his principles alſo: They wiſh us to conſider the ſpeech before you as conveying his Majeſty's own ſentiments and reſolves. Sir,

we know that to be impoſſible. Our King is too humane, and beſides, too well acquainted with the hiſtory of this country and its conſtitution, with the memoirs of the Stuart race, and of his own illuſtrious Houſe, to imbibe the deſpotic doctrines here imputed to him. His Majeſty knows, that when either of the three eſtates of this empire, or the whole in conſpiracy together, ſhall arrogate power to which they are incompetent, ſuch as infringing the original rights and liberties of the people in any part of the Britiſh dominions, it is the exertion of ſuch power, not the reſiſtance to it, which conſtitutes rebellion. If this be not the caſe, the glorious revolution was above all rebellions the *moſt atrocious*.

We, who are the deputies of the people, aſſembled together from different counties, cities, and boroughs of the kingdom, ought faithfully to impart to his Majeſty the real wiſhes and diſpoſitions of his ſubjects. As the firſt counſellors of the Crown, it is our peculiar province to adviſe and direct his Majeſty on every national emergency like the preſent. But, Sir, in order to qualify us ſo to do, affection to our King, obligation to our country, and ſober wiſdom, all combine in requiring the cloſeſt and moſt deliberate diſcuſſions, and the deepeſt reſearches into the true bias of the times, previous to the offering up any addreſs to the throne whatever. An addreſs, at ſuch a criſis as this, upon ſuch important and deciſive matters, cannot be conſidered as a mere point of etiquette, or perſonal compliment to our Sovereign; if it could, there is not a member of this Houſe would be more forward in duty and obſequiouſneſs than myſelf. Are we not totally ignorant of the real ſtate of Great Britain and her colonies? Sir, the ſenſe of the ſociety at large is not to be aſcertained by the ſignature of a ſcore of provincial corporations, under corrupt miniſterial influence; it is not to be aſcertained by the voice of repletion and revelry, by a few miſtaken individuals, brought together under the hoſpitable roof of a great Baron's caſtle. Sir, within thoſe battlements Kings are not, now a days, made or unmade*; it is not to be aſcertained by the cry of a few Tory juſtices, ductile magiſtrates, huddled together by their creator the Lord Lieutenant of the county, to approve of proſcriptions and proclamations, deviſed in councils, where he himſelf takes the lead as Preſident.† Sir, I will tell the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt ‡ that if the people of Lancaſter, Liverpool, and Manchester, were the oracles of Britiſh law and policy, the Electors of Hanover had never ſwayed the imperial ſceptre of this realm. I admire, however, the ſpirited zeal and conſiſtency of the addreſſing inhabitants of that part of England; I admire their firm reverence for the divine authority of Kings, their defence of Popery, of arbitrary government, and ſword law. The ſame political tenets which now fill the heads of theſe loyal addreſſers, filled alſo the heads of their townſmen in forty five and forty ſix. Thoſe heads, which being impaled over Temple Bar in the laſt Whig reign, were ſoon after the commencement of the preſent, when a mighty northern Thane came into office, taken down with veneration and are now, it is ſaid, enſhrined in a certain *interior cabinet* where a Right Hon. Houſhold officer in my eye, and others of the White Roſe junto, frequently offer upon a bended knee their ſecret oriſons and incenſe. Sir, the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt, and the Right Hon. member who delivered his ſentiments earlier in the debate,‖ have aſſured you, that the ſenſe of this country is againſt the Americans. I am confident, as well from the intelligence I have been able to procure from a multitude of perſons widely different in ſtation and deſcription, as by my own remarks in the progreſs of many a journey through the interior parts of this iſland, during the ſummer ſeaſon, that the ſenſe of the maſs of the people is in favour of the Americans. They think that the provocation given by a raſh and inſufficient Miniſtry to the colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in lawleſs and oppreſſive exactions, enforced by famine, devaſtation, and ſlaughter, at length conſtitutionally juſtified an appeal to arms. A very learned judge, who does now ſignal honour to the coif, aſſures us, in his excellent book of commentaries, that every freeman is warranted in the uſe of arms for defence of his rightful poſſeſſions and liberty; and that great luminary of his profeſſion, Lord Chief Juſtice Holt, in pronouncing judgement on the memorable caſe of Tooley and Dekins, ſays, "When the liberty of the ſubject is invaded, it is a provocation to all the ſubjects of England." Where then will theſe grievances, this civil war and carnage, terminate? I ſhall now borrow the words of Sir Charles Sedley, in the laſt age, to expreſs my aſtoniſhment, that a nation, ſick at heart as our's is, ſhould wear ſo florid a countenance. But, Sir, is it not that hectic bloom which is frequently found to accompany a radical decay of the conſtitution, or rather ſome artificial beautifier ſpread over the ſurface of a cadaverous ſubſtance, for popular ſhow and deluſions? We have heretofore found it expedient, when this kingdom has been ſhaken to its foundation, from one extremity to the other, as it now actually is; when the original compact between the governing power and the ſubject has been differently conſtrued, and in danger of being totally diſſolved; I ſay, Sir, that the Commons in Parliament aſſembled, have found it expedient to inquire, in the firſt place, into the actual ſtate and condition of the nation in general: For this we have a recent precedent, almoſt within the memory of man, not ſtrictly ſpeaking in the journals of a Parliament, but in the journals of a national and conſtitutional Aſſembly, which has done more good than all your Parliaments ſince the days of Henry the III. put together, which reſtored and eſtabliſhed, on a firm baſis, the Proteſtant religion, and civil liberties of the people, and which brought in the amiable families of Naſſau and of Brunſwick to maintain that religion, and to protect us in the enjoyment of thoſe liberties: I mean, Sir, the convocation, or *Congreſs*, in the year 1688, whoſe acts and reſolutions ought, like the leaves of the Sybils of old, to be ſanctimoniouſly reverted to, at all times of ſtate perplexity and peril. I therefore deſire that the motion made on the opening of this Congreſs, commonly called the Convention Parliament, and which was the ground work of the glorious revolution, be now read.

[The motion was then read, which ſtands upon the journals in the following words: "That the Houſe do appoint a day to take into conſideration the ſtate and condition of the nation;" which motion paſſed, *nemine contradicente*, for the Monday following.]

I now move you, Sir, that this Houſe do appoint a day to take into conſideration the preſent ſtate and condition of Great Britain and her colonies, in order to ground thereupon an affectionate and dutiful addreſs to the Crown, in anſwer to his Majeſty's ſpeech, this day delivered from the throne.

I am ſorry not to ſee the honourable member, who propoſed, and ſo ably ſupported this addreſs, now in his ſeat; for I flatter myſelf he would acknowledge his motion premature, and admit of the neceſſity to take the preliminary ſtep of aſcertaining the temper and reſources of Great Britain and her colonies, in order to addreſs his Majeſty with good effect; when we ſhall, I truſt, open his eyes to the manifold impoſitions put upon his royal confidence, by ſome dark and dangerous parricides, ambuſhed too near the throne, and help him to reſtore that peace, good order, and happineſs, throughout all his dominions, without which it is impoſſible that he can continue to reign over us with ſecurity; or that ſo pious and benevolent a Prince as he is, though he wears the moſt brilliant diadem in Chriſtendom, can make it ſit eaſy on his brow.

* *Alluding to the famous Earl of Warwick, who alternately depoſed Henry* IV. *and Edward* VI.

† *Earl of Gower, in the county of Stafford.*

‡ *Lord Stanley.*

‖ *Lord Stanley and Mr. Rice.*

CAMBRIDGE, *Jan.* 25.

LAST Sunday a veſſel, filled with our diſtreſſed brethren of Boſton, put off from that place, and landed her paſſengers at Cheliea, among whom were Capt. Andrew Symmes, and Capt. John Dean. It is ſaid a conſiderable number more were ſoon to follow.

Since our laſt we have had ſeveral deſerters. One of them ſtationed at Charleſtown mills, pitched his companian over the dam, and then run for Cobble Hill.

Laſt Thurſday one of our cruiſers, commanded by Captain Maſcoll, carried into Cape Anne, a ſhip of 250 tons. She was from Lyn Haven in England, bound to Boſton, and had on board, beſides other valuable articles, 1500 blankets, 100 bolts of oſnabrug, 100 caſks of oatmeal, a large number of ſhoes, and a quantity of coal.

We are aſſured, that Mr. Nathaniel Felt, of Salem, within a few days paſt, has produced, from only three packs of earth, which he took from under an old hearth, ſixteen pounds and three quarters of a pound of genuine ſaltpetre.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in the WEST INDIES, *to his friend in* FALMOUTH, CASCO BAY.

"We are anxious—very anxious, to hear from you.—Don't think becauſe we know little, we care little about you; for though you have here many enemies, you have alſo many ſtaunch friends, who, though living in a land where ſlavery is not only tolerated, but productive of the greateſt wealth and affluence to the maſters and proprietors, yet retain ſuch a ſenſe of freedom, as openly to defend her cauſe, and with zeal and warmth ſide with the Americans in their preſent glorious ſtruggle for the reſtoration of ſuch of their natural and ſtipulated liberties as have been wreſted from them; and the preſervation of ſuch as yet remain. The conqueſt of America by all the troops Britain has or can ſend from her iſland, appears to me the moſt idle and chimerical plan ever adopted by a Miniſter, with leſs than half Lord North's abilities. I cannot help thinking the Miniſter, before this, muſt be convinced that the Americans not only can, but will fight; and in order to enforce the preſent meaſures, a much greater force than they have or can ſend, will be neceſſary; and therefore be induced to propoſe ſome method of accommodation, not unworthy AMERICANS to accede to. That you will finally ſucceed, I not only hope, but believe."

February 1. Laſt Tueſday an expreſs arrived from Canada with deſpatches for his Excellency the General, dated the 15th ult. We have the pleaſure to hear that our army, notwithſtanding the loſs ſuſtained in the late unfortunate attack upon Quebec, ſtill continues the blockade of that city; and that we have good grounds to hope that the reduction of that capital will be completed before the ſpring, as we have authentic intelligence that reinforcements from various quarters have been poured in to the aſſiſtance of our brave little army.

Laſt Thurſday morning, Capt. Manly being on a cruize in the bay, diſcovered a ſhip a league or two S. E. of Boſton light houſe. He immediately gave chaſe to, and took her within ſight of the ſhips in Boſton harbour. He then ſtood for a ſnow which he eſpied off Cohaſſet; and ſoon coming up with, ſhe ſtruck to him without heſitation. Juſt as Capt. Manly had manned his laſt prize, a ſchooner of eight carriage guns, with many ſwivels, and full of men, convoying two proviſion veſſels from Halifax, came up, and began an engagement with Capt. Manly; but being ſoon convinced of her error, ſhe ſheered off for Boſton.——Capt. Manly would have undoubtedly taken her alſo, with the two proviſion veſſels, had not his crew (which was at firſt much ſhort of the complement) been conſiderably weakened by manning the two prizes. In the engagement his gunner was wounded, and his rigging ſomething damaged. We have not heard what loſs the enemy ſuſtained. Both of the prizes which were loaded with coal from Whitehaven, in England, Capt. Manly got ſafe into Plymouth with the enſuing night.

It is ſaid about 100 ſail of tranſports may be ſoon expected on the coaſt from England.

A wood veſſel, bound to Boſton, was taken by one of our cruiſers, this week, in the bay.

Laſt Monday one of the continental cruiſers got into a harbour at the eaſtward, after having been chaſed by the Lively man of war, who fired about 170 ſhot at her.

Extract of a letter from a young Gentleman in LONDON, *to his father, a cuſtomhouſe officer in* NEW ENGLAND, *dated September*, 1775.

"Give me leave to adviſe you to endeavour living in quiet, and to cultivate the good will and friendſhip of your neighbours and townſmen, in theſe critical times. Adminiſtration does not deſire nor expect the officers of the revenue to intermeddle in the preſent political diſputes. By no means think of coming to England: Thoſe perſons who have, without orders or leave of abſence, quitted America, are now neglected and ſtarving here at home."

NEW LONDON, *Jan.* 26. We hear, that on the report of our unſucceſsful attempt upon Quebec, about 5000 men from the back parts of Maſſachuſetts Bay, Connecticut, and New York, immediately marched off, determined to force their way into Quebec, and drag out the infamous Carleton and his banditti, or nobly periſh in the attempt.

NEW YORK, *February* 1.

WE hear from Albany, that General Schuyler found at Johnſtown, 5 or 600 men aſſembled, who, without reſiſtance, delivered up their arms; that he took from them 670 muſkets, nine pieces of loaded cannon, and brought off 15 priſoners. Sir John, to oblige our friendly Indians, was releaſed on his bond and hoſtages,

The ſtore ſhip mentioned in our laſt, taken by the people in New Jerſey, is burthen about 400 tons, commanded by Captain Dempſter (brother to a member of Parliament of that name) her cargo conſiſted of 120 chaldrons of coal, 100 butts of porter, 300 ſacks of potatoes, 10 pipes of ſour crout, 4 four pounders, ſome powder and arms; and ſundry other goods, with 80 hogs, moſt of which died on the paſſage.

February 8. Laſt Thurſday, being the day appointed for the election of members to repreſent this city and county in General Aſſembly, a number of reſpectable mechanics and other citizens aſſembled at the coffee-houſe in the morning, and preceded by a flag, upon which there was an emblematical repreſentation of the Thirteen United Colonies, with this motto, "*In Union there's Strength.*" They paraded through the principal ſtreets, and in the courſe of their proceſſion were joined by many friends to liberty, with the high ſheriff; they marched in good order to the place of election, where the following Gentlemen, well attached to the great cauſe of American freedom, were choſen without oppoſition:

PHILIP LIVINGSTON, JOHN ALSOP.
JOHN JAY, ALEX. M'DOUGALL.

What think ye of our New York Tories now?

Extract of a letter from ST. THOMAS'S, *Jan.* 20, 1776.

"The ſchooner Hope, Capt. Cunningham, arrived at St. Euſtatia the 17th inſtant, after being within 30 hours ſail of New York; but was obliged to bear away the 25th ult. the Captain, mate, and all the people on board being ſick, except one man. From good authority I can aſſure you, that 8000 troops are at Martinico, and every merchantman brings out from 25 to 50 ſoldiers. A fleet is daily expected with 3000 more for ſaid place. 5000 troops are at Guadaloupe, and 8000 at the Cape. The intention of the French is, to let the troops from Europe arrive in America, and then they will unfold their deſigns. I imagine the Windward Iſlands and Jamaica will receive no benefit from theſe manœuvres. I make no doubt but the French will be the means of bringing England and America to a reconciliation in three months, and heartily wiſh it may be done on honourable terms to both parties."

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 5.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the expedition on Long Iſland, dated at Jericho, January 26, 1776.

WE ſet out from Woodbridge, on Wedneſday the 17th inſt. with about 600 militia, and were joined at New York with a detachment from Lord Stirling's battalion, conſiſting of near 300; and on Friday morning we croſſed with all our troops at Horn's Hook, near Hell Gate, and met with no oppoſition; proceeded on our way to Jamaica, took in cuſtony ſome of the principal perſons proſcribed, ſent out parties and brought in many of thoſe who voted againſt ſending Delegates, diſarmed them, and required them to ſign an obligation we had drawn up, in which we enjoin them not to oppoſe either the Continental or Provincial Congreſſes, but to be ſubject to them, and not to aid or aſſiſt the miniſterial troops in the preſent conteſt. From Jamaica we went to Hampſtead town, where we expected the warmeſt oppoſition, but were diſappointed, for the inhabitants came and brought in their arms voluntarily for two days as faſt as we could conveniently receive them. We have got about 300 ſtand of arms, and a conſiderable quantity of powder and lead. We are now on our way to Oyſter bay, and ſhall ſcour the country as we go, and ſhall exert ourſelves to diſcharge the truſt enjoined on us. Col. Heard ſent the detachment home laſt Tueſday, as he thought the militia ſufficient. He is indefatigable in diſcharging his duty, treats the inhabitants with civility and the utmoſt humanity, and even the delinquents expreſs themſelves well pleated, that a detachment of Jerſey-men (and not of New England) were ſent to diſarm them. Many of thoſe who are proſcribed as principals, have either fled or ſecured themſelves; ſeveral we have in cuſtody. Some others I believe are yet to be had, but by ſome means or other they have had a liſt of the perſons pointed out as principals, before our arrival; we are making inquiry how they got their intelligence, but are not yet informed. Thoſe that have come in, and ſurrendered their arms, are much irritated with thoſe who have led them to make oppoſition, and have deſerted them in the day of difficulty. I conceive they will be as ſafe, if not ſafer, in our cuſtody, than at preſent among their neighbours, of which ſome of them ſeem very apprehenſive, and complain that they have met with inſults already.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

"*Death, ere thou haſt kill'd another,*
"*Brave, and wiſe, and good as he!*
"*Time ſhall throw a dart at thee.*" Spen.

WHAT mean thoſe tears, that thus effuſive flow?
Why throbs each breaſt with agonizing wo?
MONTGOMERY's dead!—a name by all rever'd;
By patriots lov'd—by daſtard tyrants fear'd.
For this, did he embark, in Freedom's cauſe!
Nobly ſupporting our expiring laws?
Was it for this he left his native home,
The frozen wilds of Canada to roam?
For this he toil'd to execute the plan,
Which prov'd the hero—prov'd, too clear, the man!
Alas, too clear—on Abraham's hapleſs plain,
Where brave Montcalm and braver Wolfe were ſlain,
There view the wiſe, the valiant, and the juſt;
There Roman greatneſs mingles with the duſt.
No more, to war, the drum or fife ſhall raiſe
That head, encircled with immortal bays!
No more ſhall troops, with Roman courage fir'd,
With ardent zeal, for liberty, inſpir'd,
Led on by him, embattled hoſts enrage;
For oh! he's dead—the hero of the age!
When Cato fell, Rome mourn'd the fatal blow;
Wolfe's death bid ſtreams of Britiſh tears to flow:
Why, then, ſhould freemen ſtop the friendly tear,
Or ever bluſh to weep for one ſo dear?
Oh! no—for him, with ſighs, our boſoms heave,
And with the bay we now the cypreſs weave.
And oh! while valour, virtue, we revere,
Or unſucceſsful merit claims a tear,
To brave MONTGOMERY we that tear will give:
His name with Cato's and with Wolfe's ſhall live.

On the death of Capt. JOHN M'PHERSON.

'TIS done—the gloomy doleful ſcene is o'er,
The curtain's dropt—M'Pherſon is no more!
As when a roſe, in ever vernal bloom,
Shedding abroad a fragrant, ſweet perfume,
Nipt by chilling froſts, droops its languid head,
And dies, nor longer decks the flow'ry bed.
Juſt ſo M'Pherſon, in youth's gayeſt pride,
Fell, bravely fighting, by his General's ſide.

February 12. We hear that among other honours decreed to the memory of General Montgomery, by the Hon. Continental Congreſs, they have appointed a funeral oration; which is to be compoſed by Dr. Smith, and will be delivered on Monday the 19th inſtant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *February* 7.

"The town is in the greateſt confuſion. The Congreſs have recommended for the inhabitants to move out. The Mercury man of war has demanded three months proviſion, which is refuſed. Lord Stirling came to town this morning, with Jerſey forces."

Extract of another letter from NEW YORK, *Feb.* 7.

"The Governor ſent for the Mayor, and deſired him to aſſure the public, that General Clinton was only come to pay him a viſit on his way, and that the troops ſhould not land here; nevertheleſs it was thought neceſſary to keep a ſtrict look out, for fear they ſhould land by ſurpriſe; in conſequence of which half of our battalion kept guard all night, the other half the next, and the ſecond battalion are doing the ſame. Nothing hoſtile has yet commenced, but God knows how ſoon it may. The ice obliges the ſhips to warp cloſe to the wharf. This day the ice in large cakes was chock from ſide to ſide, and many people upon it."

Extract of a letter from CAMBRIDGE, *January* 28.

"Laſt Thurſday Capt. Manly took two ſtore ſhips loaded with proviſions, potatoes, coal, &c. which he carried into Plymouth, notwithſtanding he was attacked by a cutter, which he could have taken had he not been afraid of loſing his prizes. It is ſaid that Capt. Waters in the courſe of laſt week took a ſhip and brig, but the ſucceſs of Waters wants confirmation. It would now be no news to acquaint you with the burning the houſes at Charleſtown, or rather at the fort of Bunker's hill, but the circumſtances being old and humorous, ſhall give them to you; when about 200 of our people (Col. Mifflin in the number) were performing the buſineſs, the regulars were acting a play called the Buſy Body; that being finiſhed, the ſcenes were hoiſted to perform a farce (wrote by the officers) called the Blockade of Boſton, General Waſhington, with a large wig and long ruſty ſword, had juſt appeared on the ſtage, together with his orderly ſerjeant, who had a ruſty gun of ſeven feet long on his ſhoulder; at that inſtant one of the regular ſerjeants came running (almoſt out of breath) on the ſtage, on which he threw his bayonet, and hallowed out, *Boſton is on fire and attacked in fifty places*; thoſe who were unacquainted with the farce, thought this part of

it, but General Howe cried out, *Officers to your alarm posts*, which changed the act to shrieking, crying, fainting, &c. and indeed the troops on Bunker's hill were not much less frighted than they were in Boston, for notwithstanding the officers ordered the men to preserve their fire, they kept a continual blaze all round the hill. Col. Nesbit, who commanded, was tried for not sallying out on our men, but have not heard his fate.

"The weather is now very cold, should it continue so for one week longer, think we should have a good bridge to Boston.

"There are now here the chiefs of three tribes of Canadian Indians; thirteen of the Chicknawagah's have been here eight days; the two other tribes came but yesterday; the former have dined with Generals Washington and Putnam, and spend one half their time at Col. Mifflin's, which, together with some tawdry clothing that has been given them, has pleased them much, and they desire that we may look upon them as our assured friends."

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *dated February* 5, 1776.

"Yesterday about the same time Generals Lee and Clinton arrived. The Committee of Safety met immediately, and we expected something like a commencement of hostilities to day. The Mayor went on board, and the Governor and General both assured him not a man was to be landed here. A 20 gun ship, said to be the Mercury, and a transport, came into the harbour yesterday. Clinton came in the frigat, and is going to the southward, I believe to Virginia. A Dr. Gilson has been taken into custody at Newport, and sent to Head Quarters, for treasonable practices at Rhode Island. Lee says he will send word on board the men of war, that if they set a house on fire, in consequence of his coming, he will chain an hundred of their friends together by the neck, and make the house their funeral pile."

We are told that there are fourteen or fifteen hundred troops arrived at New York, last week, from Connecticut, who are under the command of General Lee. And that the regulars, under General Clinton, were absolutely sent for by Governor Tryon.

Extract of a letter from CAMBRIDGE, *January* 23.

"I have been informed, by a Gentleman who left Boston last Saturday, that General Clinton is gone on board a 20 gun ship, and is bound with a number of transports, having on board two regiments (about 600 men) to some distant place, where he expects to meet five or six other regiments from Europe; some suppose he is going to Virginia. A 40 gun ship of war arrived there last week; she left England the 27th of November. Nothing has transpired, but that General Gage arrived 13 days before she sailed."

Last Monday Brigadier General Prescot was removed from his apartments in the city tavern, to the new goal, by order of the Hon. Continental Congress.—It is said he was guilty of cruelly treating the prisoners taken from the continental army in Canada, particularly Col. Allen, lately sent home to England in irons.

A NEW SONG.

[*To the Tune of the BRITISH GRENADIERS.*]

VAIN BRITON's, boast no longer with proud indignity,
By land----your conquering legions----your matchless strength at sea!
Since WE your brave sons, incens'd, our swords have girded on,
Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza, for WAR and WASHINGTON!
Urg'd on by North and vengeance, these valiant champions came,
Loud bellowing TEA and TREASON! and GEORGE was all on flame!
Yet sacrilegious as it seems---we REBELS still live on--
And laugh at all your empty puffs, and so does WASHINGTON!
Still deaf to mild entreaties—still blind to England's good,
You have for thirty pieces—betray'd your country's blood;
Like Æsop's greedy Cur, you'll gain a shadow for your bone,
Yet find us fearful shades indeed, inspir'd by WASHINGTON!
Mysterious! unexampled! incomprehensible!
The blundering schemes of Britain, their folly, pride, and zeal!
Like lions how ye growl, and threat! mere asses have ye shewn,
And ye shall share an ass's fate, and drudge for WASHINGTON!
Your dark, unfathom'd councils—our weakest heads defeat,
Our children rout your armies—our boats destroy your fleet!
And to complete the dire disgrace, coop'd up within a town,
You live the scorn of all our host! the slaves of WASHINGTON!
Great Heav'n! is this the nation—whose thund'ring arms were hurl'd
Thro' Europe, Afric, India? Whose navy rul'd a world?
The lustre of your former deeds—whole ages of renown——
Lost! in a moment—or transfer'd to US and WASHINGTON.
Yet think not thirst of glory—unsheaths our vengeful swords,
To rend your bands asunder—and cast way your cords—
'Tis Heav'n-born FREEDOM fires us all—and strengthen each brave son——
From him who humbly guides the plough to god-like WASHINGTON!
For THIS—O could our wishes—your ancient rage inspire!
Your armies should be doubled—in numbers, force, and fire!
Then might the glorious conflict prove, which best deserved the boon—
AMERICA or ALBION—a GEORGE or WASHINGTON!
Fir'd with the great idea—our father's shades would rise!
To view the stern contention—the Gods desert their skies——
And Wolfe, and hosts of heroes, superior, bending down——
Cry out, with eager transport—Well done, brave WASHINGTON!
Should GEORGE, too choice of Britons—to foreign realms apply——
And madly arm half Europe—yet still we could defy
Turk, Russian, Jew, and Infidel, or all those pow'rs in one—
While HANCOCK crowns our Senate———our Camp great WASHINGTON.
Tho' warlike weapons fail'd us—disdaining slavish fears—
To swords we'd beat our plough-shares—our pruning hooks to spears——
And rush all desp'rate! on our foe! nor breathe till battle won;
Then shout and shout, AMERICA! and conqu'ring WASHINGTON!
Proud France should view with terror--and haughty Spain should fear——
While ev'ry warlike nation—would court alliance here——
And GEORGE, his minions trembling round, dismounted from his Throne,
Pay homage to AMERICA and glorious WASHINGTON.

As a proof, amongst many others, how much Princes are kept in the dark, relative to the real state of their affairs, the following anecdote will evince. When the Portuguese, in the year 1640 threw off the Spanish yoke, and elected the Duke of Braganza, their King, by the title of John the IV. the Spanish Minister, Olivarez, introduced the intelligence to his master. Philip IV. by wishing him joy of the disturbances created in Portugal by the Duke of Braganza; "for (says he) as soon as ever this rebellion is crushed, your Majesty will have an opportunity of getting at the Duke's coffers, which are immense. This piece of joyful news, however, turned out quite the reverse, as the Duke not only kept his money for himself, but was the cause of dismembering the kingdom of Portugal from Spain to this very hour.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 24.

GENERAL Clinton and Lord Percy are arrived in Hampton road, in the Mercury; it is reported they have with them the grenadier and light-infantry companies of four regiments, amounting to about 600 men, but have not landed them.

If the General has an intention, as some think, of striking a blow in this colony, he certainly expects a reinforcement from England, and that must be a large one too; otherwise, he will hardly be able to penetrate this length, and to hold it for any space of time.

There are now six King's ships within the capes, and most of the shipping under their protection have moved out of the harbour of Norfolk into the road.

We are informed, that on Monday last the Hon. Richard Corbin, Esq; came to this city, and the next day, with the entire approbation of the Committee of Safety, continued his journey to Norfolk, with intention to go on board the Dunmore, to have a conference with Lord Dunmore on the subject of a letter his Lordship had written to Col. Corbin, containing some propositions to negotiate an accommodation with Great Britain; and to receive letters which had come from London, and were to be delivered into his own hands.

Governor Martin has prevailed upon a set of men in North Carolina to assemble in arms against liberty.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at PHILADELPHIA, *February* 5, 1776.

"Our troops in Canada keep the field; the inhabitants are on our side, and we have agreed to raise two battalions of Canadians, and to send nine of the United Colonies. Our ports probably will be opened the first day of March. We continue to intercept the transports carrying provisions to Boston, which has distressed our enemies there very much. The Congress have resolved to erect a monument to the memory of General Montgomery of the price of 3001. sterling, as a tribute to his merit."

NORTHAMPTON, *Feb.* 10. Lately departed this life, in Gloucester county, MATTHEW DONOVAN, Esq; Major to the 9th regiment. In this Gentleman every virtue seemed to conspire to set him up as a pattern for universal imitation. Nature endowed him with a liberal heart, and Heaven bestowed on him means to exercise his liberality. His sentiments, concerning civil and religious liberty, were clear, uniform, and consistent. An inflexible regard to justice manifested itself in every part of his conduct. But these awful virtues were tempered with the amiable ones of compassion, humanity, and universal benevolence. Prudence guided every action of his life, and blessed with an uncommon strength of mind, the happy result of unaffected piety, and unbounded confidence in the Supreme Being, he supported the painful lingering approach, and all the terrors of death, with fortitude and resignation, and looked forward with joy to the glorious prospect of being soon united to his Saviour and his God.

Ebeu! fugaces ———, ———,
Labuntur anni; nec pietas moram
Rugis, & instanti senectæ
Afferet, indomitæque morti.
HOR. Odes, lib. 2, Ode 14.

How swiftly glide our flying years!
Alas! nor piety, nor tears
Can stop the fleeting day:
Deep furrow'd wrinkles, posting age,
And death's unconquerable rage,
Are strangers to delay. FRAN. HOR.

What though, lamented man, thy pains were great,
Great is thy glory now, and bliss complete:
And while the world deplores thy early fall,
Thy bright example shall inspire us all;
Shall teach us, while we catch thy virtue's fire,
Belov'd like thee to live, like thee expire.

Advertisements.

WARWICK, *February* 20, 1776.

I PURPOSE leaving the Colony soon. Those to whom I am indebted, or who have any Demands against *Archibald Lundie*, are desired to apply for Payment. Mr. *Michael Coulter*, at this Place, will satisfy those who may not make Application before I go; and Mr. *Samuel Burks* in *Prince Edward* will pay any Thing that may be due by Mess. *James* and *Robert Donald* and Company. ROBERT DONALD.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED,

A TRACT of LAND in *Mecklenburg*, on the Branches of *Bluestone* Creek and *Roanoke* River; it contains between six and seven Hundred Acres of very good high Lands, with a good Plantation and several Houses thereon, which was occupied last Year by Mr. *Thacker Burwell*. For Terms apply to Mr. *Samuel Burks* in *Prince Edward*.

WARWICK, *Feb.* 21, 1776. ROBERT DONALD.

ALL Persons who have any Demands against the Estate of *John Tabb*, late Clerk of *Mecklenburg*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts properly proved; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

MARY TABB,
NOAH DORTEL, } Administrators.

WARWICK, *February* 20, 1776.

I purpose leaving the Colony some Time in *March*. JOHN MURCHIE.

WARWICK, *February* 20, 1776.

I purpose leaving the Colony some Time in *March*. DAVID PAGAN.

LUNENBURG, *Feb.* 20, 1776.

THIS is to give Notice, that the FULLING MILL, lately erected near the Glebe in this County, is now in Order for Work. Those who send Cloth to it may depend upon its being fulled, *&c.* in the best Manner, and upon the most reasonable Terms. But as the Undertaking has been expensive, it is expected that the Money will be paid before the Cloth is delivered. WILLIAM LEWIS, Fuller.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Daniel Baxter*, deceased, by Bond or otherwise, are desired to discharge the same immediately.

For SALE, *by the Printers*,

FINE polished Steel INSTRUMENTS, with Ivory Handles, for drawing Teeth, also Temple Spectacles, with double and single Joints.

KING WILLIAM, *February* 12, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. (1‖) WILLIAM FAIRLIE.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidders, on* Wednesday *the 6th of* March, *at the late Dwelling House of* ALEXANDER CRAIG, *deceased, in* Williamsburg,

ALL his Stock in Trade, consisting of Saddlery and Harness Furniture, *&c.* also a Cart and Horses, several Cows, and some Household Furniture. Six Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above 5l. Bond and approved Security will be required.---All Persons indebted to the Deceased are requested to make immediate Payment; and those who have any Demands will make them known, to

JOHN M. GALT,
GABRIEL MAUPIN, } Executors.

2

FOR SALE,

THREE Tracts of LAND, *viz.* One Tract containing 200 Acres, pleasantly situated on *Pamunkey* River, in *New Kent* County, whereon is a Dwelling-House with two Rooms above and two below, a Brick Cellar under it, a Kitchen with two Brick Fire-Places, and some other Houses. Also a Tract in the same County, about two miles from the former, containing 150 Acres, with some small Improvements on it. The other Tract lies on *Diascun* Creek, in the upper Part of *James City* County, contains 215 Acres, with a small Plantation, and a great Quantity of Timber. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, in *New Kent*. (4)* B. DANDRIDGE.

Halifax County, North Carolina, Feb. 16, 1776.

WE the Subscribers intend to leave the Province, for *Great Britain*, immediately.

JOHN SMYTHE.
JAMES HAMILTON.
JAMES MURRAY.
PETER MAXWELL.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Tracts of LAND in *Bedford* County, about 16 Miles above the Courthouse, one of which lies on the south Side of *Goose* Creek, and contains 800 Acres of Woodland; the other Tract lies on the north Side of said Creek, opposite, and contains about 1800 Acres, whereon is a good Plantation, with a young Peach and Apple Orchard, and every other Conveniency for Cropping. This Land is bounded by the Mountains, lies level, is well timbered, and clear of Stone. If required, I would allow long Credit to any Person wanting to purchase. The Land may be seen, and Terms known, by applying to the Subscriber, near the aforesaid Courthouse. (‖) ROBERT COWAN.

TO BE LET,

And entered on immediately, for any Term not exceeding five Years,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE wherein Mrs. *Elizabeth Wallace* now lives, situated in the main Street in the Town of *Edenton*, with or without a good Store thereunto adjoining, and a Warehouse behind the same. The Dwelling-House contains four Rooms below, three of which have Fire-Places, and a good Garden and Appurtenances. The House was formerly a well accustomed Tavern, and may still be made Use of for that Purpose, being the nearest to the Courthouse of any in *Edenton*; or it would suit a Merchant very well. For further Particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, on the Premises.

ELIZABETH WALLACE.

N. B. Any Person inclinable to keep a Tavern may furnish himself at private Sale with all necessary Furniture for that Purpose, by applying as above.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED *for one or more Years, and may be entered on immediately,*

A PLANTATION in CUMBERLAND County, sufficient to work four or five Hands, with a good Dwelling-House that has four Rooms below and four above, with other necessary Houses. Any Person inclinable to purchase, or rent, are desired to apply to me, near the Forks of *Guinea* Road, in the said County.

‖ WILLIAM HOBSON.

THE SCHOONER

REBECCA,

JOHN HARVEY Commander,

NOW lying in *Wycomico*, near the Mouth of *Potowmack* River, well fitted, will take in Passengers for any Part of BRITAIN, and will sail by the Middle of *April*. She will be prepared to receive conveniently 25 Passengers. Those inclinable to go had better make Application as soon as possible, either to Mr. *Thomas Reid* of *Northumberland*, or to the Captain on Board the said Schooner. Each Passenger to pay twenty Guineas, and find his own Bedding. ‖

TAPPAHANNOCK, *February* 17, 1776.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to succeed *John Whitlock* in the Tavern kept by him, a Man bred to that Business, to whom good Encouragement will be given by the Subscriber. None but such as come well recommended for Honesty, Sobriety, Industry, and Complaisance, need to apply. A single Man would be acceptable, but a Man who has a careful Wife, that will not think it below her Dignity to superintend the Affairs of the Kitchen and Bed-Chambers, even if there be a Child or two, will be no unsurmountable Objection.

ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.

PORTSMOUTH, *February* 3, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. JOHN JOHNSON.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *New Kent* County, on *Sunday* the 18th Instant *(February)* an indented *English* Servant Man named JOHN SOLE, about nineteen Years of Age, by Trade a Shoemaker, is a short well set young Man, has a fair Complexion, full Face, black Hair generally tied behind, and talks very broad; had on, when he went away, a Snuff coloured Coating Coat, a large blue Duffil Waistcoat, a Shirt of *Virginia* Cotton, and Thread *Virginia* Cloth Breeches. He may be suspected to have forged himself a Discharge. Whoever will secure the aforesaid Servant in any public Gaol, or deliver him to me in the said County, near *Providence* Forge, shall have 40s. Reward, besides what the Law allows, from

2‖ JOHN APPERSON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Capt. *Buford's* Company at *Hampton*, about the Middle of last *December*, a BAY GELDING about 15½ Hands high, has a Star in his Forehead, his hind Feet white, and a few white Hairs on his Flank, without any Brand. Whoever brings him to me, in *Williamsburg*, shall be well rewarded.

JOHN H. NORTON.

POETS CORNER.

A THUNDER STORM.

SAD sick'ning scene! Creation's light
Behind yon sable shroud retires;
Gives Heav'n the wrinkled brow of night,
Ere day, with hoary age, expires.
From east to west, in dread array,
The clouds, commission'd from on high,
Great nature's *hallow'd soul* obey,
And gloom the concave of the sky.
Forewarn'd by instinct's tender care,
Her plumy pupils check their strains,
To shelt'ring thickets strait repair,
Depopulating distant plains.
The mutt'ring thunder strikes alarm,
The clouds big signs of sorrow weep:
To reach the neighb'ring friendly farm,
The fear-struck shepherd quits his sheep.
To wake the sinner's sleepy soul,
The vivid flashes ghastly glare;
Long peels of rattling thunder roll,
And shake the tempest-troubled air.
Now rushing cataracts descend,
To calm the elemental fray;
The golden sheaves of harvest bend,
And fruits in rich confusion lay.
The pool expands his narrow space,
With circling surface swiftly swells;
O'erflows its native pebbly vase,
And thro' the mead with rage impels.
See, see! yon ivy-mantled oak,
Like some gigantic hero fall;
Nor waits the woodman's wearied stroke,
But shiv'ring sheaths the flying ball.
And hark! that voice arrests my ears,
When first proclaim'd th' Almighty will:
From chaos call'd the sparkling spheres,
The oracle of Sinai's hill.
To me it speaks, a breathing dust,
Invites my heart, entomb'd in sin,
To seek the portion of the just,
And wreaths of deathless laurels win.
And shall I not the call obey?
Shall mornless night my soul confound?
O God! strike terror deep to day,
While Heav'n and mercy's to be found.
So, when the death-dethroning peal
Shall summon nature to her tomb,
May thou affix salvation's seal,
And snatch me from the sinner's doom.

Williamsburg, Feb. 16, 1776.

READY Money, and a good Price, will be given for a likely young BAY HORSE *about* 15 *Hands high. Inquire of the Printer.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE remaining Part of a TRACT of LAND in *Louisa*, containing 672 Acres, belonging to the Estate of Mr. *Francis Smith*, deceased, and formerly advertised by me, with a particular Description of the same. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaser, upon giving Bond and Security to

THOMAS SMITH, Executor.

SUFFOLK, *February* 12, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately, and return soon.

2‖ JAMES LANGSTON.

TO BE SOLD,

SUNDRY useful Pieces of FAMILY PLATE; also a fashionable CHARIOT, with four Harness, lately imported, and but little used. *Champion Travis*, Esq; will shew the Plate, inform where the Chariot may be seen, and agree on the Terms. 2

PETERSBURG, *February* 5, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (2) EMANUEL WALKER.

ROCKINGHAM,

A FINE bay Horse, 16 Hands high, and well proportioned, will stand at Capt. *William Denson*'s on *Cypress* Creek, in the lower End of *Bute* County, to cover Mares at 3l. the Season, or 30s. the Leap, *Virginia* Money. If Gentlemen will pay by the first of *October*, I will take 40s. the Season, and 20s. the Leap. Capt. *Denson* has good Pasturage for the Mares, and good Entertainment for Gentlemen *gratis*, and will use his utmost Endeavours to prevent any Mares getting away; but I will not be liable for any that may get away. JOHN WILLIS.

☞ ROCKINGHAM was got by PARTNER, upon an imported Mare belonging to Colonel *Thomas Nelson*, called BLOSSOM. PARTNER was got by the old *English* Horse TRAVELLER, upon the imported running Mare SELIMA. BLOSSOM was got by old SLOE, a famous King's Plate Horse; her Dam was a Mare belonging to Lord *Rockingham*, that won the King's Plate of a Hundred Guineas for five Years old Mares at *Hambleton*, in *Yorkshire*, and was got by REGULUS, the Sire of FEARNOUGHT. (11)

WESTMORELAND, *February* 6, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony in a short Time.

PATRICK BALLANTINE.
WILLIAM KEIR.
‖ HUGH BALLANTINE.

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION where I now live, containing 320 Acres of Land, situated about three Miles above *Petersburg*, whereon is a large new Brick Dwelling-House 54 Feet by 32, with four Rooms and a flush Passage below Stairs, and five Rooms above, very commodiously contrived, and the Building well executed; a Brick Kitchen 32 Feet by 16, two Rooms below and two above Stairs, with all other necessary Offices in good Repair, and several Orchards of the best Kinds of Fruit Trees. This Seat being well known, I think a more accurate Description unnecessary. The Time of Payment will be made easy to the Purchaser, and the Terms known by applying to Mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or

tf ROBERT NEWSUM.

PETERSBURG, *February* 6, 1776.

THE Subscriber intending to leave this Colony for some Time,

those who have any Demands against him will please to make them known, and those who have open Accounts on his Books it will be obliging if they will come and have them adjusted. At this Time it may not be in every Person's Power to pay, but it is surely in their Power to settle and ascertain the Balance by Bond or Note of Hand.

‖ WILLIAM BEATTIE.

GOOD OLD SPIRITS,

TO be sold by the Barrel, by the Subscriber, at Mr. *Edward Stabler*'s, in *Petersburg*, for ready Money only.

2‖ JOSEPH WHITEHEAD.

NANSEMOND, *February* 12, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (‖) ANTHONY ROXBURGH.

ESSEX, *February* 7, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (‖) JOHN REID.

SPOTSYLVANIA, *February* 10, 1776.

TAKEN up, at *Fredericksburg*, a Negro Fellow

about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, pretends to be free, says he served his Time with *Seymour Scott* in *Prince Edward*, and that he is a Shoemaker by Trade.—He goes by the Name of *John Savage*.

‖ JOHN HAZLEGROVE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 2, 1776.

THE Subscriber intends moving up to *Fredericksburg*,

where he will carry on the STOCKING-MAKING BUSINESS to a greater Extent than formerly. He will be much obliged to those who please to favour him with their Custom, and makes no Doubt but his Work will meet with the Appropation of the Public, for which he will expect READY MONEY. ADAM ALLAN.

MANCHESTER, *Jan.* 30, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony soon.

JAMES WALLACE.
‖ ALLAN CAMERON.

FALMOUTH, *January* 31, 1776.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the Colony early in the Spring,

and being desirous to have every Account upon his Books properly adjusted before that time, earnestly entreats all Persons who have had Dealings with him, or his Predecessors, on Account of Mess. *Bogle, Somervell*, and Co. merchants of *Glasgow*, at their Store in this Place, to come and settle them as soon as possible, that no Dispute may hereafter arise.

‖ GEORGE HAMILTON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Jan.* 30, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony soon.

‖ WILIAM REID.

NORTHUMBERLAND, *February* 4, 1776.

THE Subscriber proposes leaving the Colony soon,

and requests those whose Accounts stand open on Mess. *M'Call, Dennistoun*, and Company's Books, kept by him, to make immediate Settlements, that no Disputes may arise in his Absence. He has for Sale about 350l. Sterling Worth of GOODS, which he will sell on reasonable Terms for ready Money, or upon Credit. THOMAS REID.

FREDERICKSBURG, *February* 1, 1776.

I INTEND to LONDON in a very short Time,

and have appointed Mr. *James Somerville*, Merchant of this Place, my lawful Attorney, properly authorized to receive and discharge all Debts due to me; and I beg that all those who are indebted to my Store will pay the same, with all convenient Speed, to the said Mr. *Somerville*; and all those who are indebted by Notes, or open Accounts, are requested to come and pay, or reduce them into Bonds till it is more convenient to discharge them.

Take Notice, I am the Principal for whom the late *George Mitchell* was Factor many Years. ROBERT JARDINE.

CULPEPER, *January* 22, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately. (‖) ROBERT BOYD.

FEARNOUGHT,

A FINE bay Colt, about 15 Hands 3 Inches high, 3 Years old the 6th Day of *June* next, well marked, and as handsome as any Horse in *America*, will stand at the Subscriber's, near *Bute* Courthouse, in *North Carolina*, to cover Mares at 5l. the Season, or 40s. the Leap, *Virginia* Money. As I am under an Obligation to pay 250l. for this Horse next *October*, and the *October* following the like Sum, if Gentlemen who put Mares will pay by the first Day of *October* next, I will take 3l. 10s. for the Season, and 30s. for the Leap. I have very fine Wheat Pastures for the Mares, and will take all the Care of them in my Power, but not be liable for any that may get away.

JOHN WILLIS.

☞ FEARNOUGHT was got by old FEARNOUGHT, upon an imported Mare belonging to Col. *Thomas Nelson*, called BLOSSOM. BLOSSOM was got by old SLOE, a famous King's Plate Horse; her Dam was a Mare belonging to Lord *Rockingham*, that won the King's Plate of a Hundred Guineas for five Years old Mares, at *Hambleton*, in *Yorkshire*, and was got by REGULUS, the Sire of FEARNOUGHT.

TO BE SOLD

At BLANDFORD, *on* FRIDAY *the 1st of* MARCH *next, to the highest Bidders,*

ELEVEN valuable NEGRO FELLOWS, among whom is a very good Ship Carpenter. Also two CSHOONER FLATS, one 85, the other 70 Hogsheads Burthen, with their BOATS, and two smaller FLATS Burthen 35 and 32 Hogsheads. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchasers, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to

THOMAS CRAWFORD.
JOSHUA POYTHRESS, Jun.

LOUISA, *February* 1, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony soon.

(‖) JOHN M'GILL.

TAKEN up, in *Petersburg*, some Time in *November* last, two COWS, one red, about 5 Years old, with Calf, marked with a Swallowfork in the right, and an Overkeel in the left Ear; the other is red and white, about 4 Years old, has a young Calf, and is marked as the aforesaid. Posted, and appraised to 5l.

‖ WILLIAM SKINNER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 9, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony

‖ CHARLES ALEXANDER.

A CATALOGUE OF

BOOKS

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By DIXON & HUNTER, at a low Advance,

FOR READY MONEY.

FOLIOS.

CHAMBERS's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 2 V.
Jacob's new Law Dictionary.
L'Estrange's Josephus.
Laws of Virginia.

QUARTOS.

Astruc on the Venereal Disease.
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, 4 V.
Boyer's French and English, and English and French, Dictionary.
Complete Farmer; being a general Dictionary of Husbandry in all its Branches.
Priestley on Electricity.
England's Bloody Tribunal, or Popish Cruelty displayed.
Foster's Discourses on all the principal Branches of natural Religion and social Life, 2 V.
Hedrico's Greek Lexicon.
Kenrick's new Dictionary of the English Language.
Lucani Pharsalia.
Life of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, written by himself.
Pope's Works, 5 V.
Preacher's Directory, or a Series of Subjects proper for public Discourses.
Warden's System of Revealed Religion.
Young's Experimental Agriculture, 2 V.

OCTAVOS.

Astruc on Midwifery.
Alexander's Experimental Essays.
Adanson's Voyage to Senegal, the Isle of Goree, and the River Gambia.
Addison's Miscellaneous Works in Prose and Verse, 4 V.
An Account of the Spanish Settlements in America.
Burn's Justice of the Peace, 4 V.
Buchan's Family Physician.
Brookes's Practice of Physic, 2 V.
Buchanan's History of Scotland, 2 V.
Broughton on the Nature and Circumstances of the Life to come.
Ball's Practice of Physic.
Bradley on Husbandry and Gardening.
Book of Martyrs, or the History of Paganism and Popery.
Beattie on the Nature and Immutability of Truth.
——— Isocrates, 2 V.
Callender's Voyages to the southern Hemisphere, 3 V.
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Crantz' History of Greenland, containing a Description of the Country and its Inhabitants, 2 V.
Delancy's Life of David King of Israel, 2 V.
Drelincourt's Defence against the Fears of Death.
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Dialogues of the Dead.
Ditton's Discourse concerning the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.
Dialogues between a Pilgrim, Adam, Noah, &c. containing the History of the Bible and the Jews.
Duclo's History of Lewis XI. King of France, 2 V.
Every Man his own Lawyer.
Essay on the Nature and Conduct of the Passions and Affections.
Emerson's Astronomy.—Do. Fluxions.—Do. Arithmetic.
Elements of Optics.
Essays selected from the Encyclopedy.
Edinburgh Dispensatory.
Fenning's English Dictionary.
Freval on the Character of true Christian Charity displayed.
Fraser's History of Kouli Khan, present Emperor of Persia.
Gillie's Devotional Exercises on the New Testament.
Gordon's Universal Accountant and Complete Merchant, 2 V.
——— General Compting-House, and Man of Business.
Glass's Art of Cookery made plain and easy.
Gast's Rudiments of the Grecian History, from the first Establishment of the States of Greece.
Guthrie's geographical, historical, and commercial Grammar, and present State of the several Kingdoms of the World.
Gibson on the Diseases of Horses, 2 V,
Gregory's Treatise of Practical Geometry.
Harmonia Sacra, or a choice Collection of Psalm & Hymn Tunes.
Hall's Contemplations on the historical Passages of the Old and New Testament, 3 V.
Hutchinson's Xenophon.
Hill's Family Herbal.—Do. Arithmetic.
Hammond's historical Narration of the whole Bible.
Hutchinson's Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue.
History of the Island of St. Kilda.
Harte's History of Gustavus Adolphus King of Sweden, surnamed the Great, 2 V.
Howell's History of the Old and New Testament, in which are inserted the Occurrences that happened during the Space of about four Hundred Years from the Days of the Prophet Malachi to the Birth of our blessed Saviour, 3 V.
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Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, 2 V.
——— on the Conduct of Understanding.
Lord Bacon's Letters, Speeches, Charges, Advices, &c.
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Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to his Friend in London, giving an Account of the Manners and Customs of the Highlanders, &c. 2 V.
Miller's Gardeners Kalender, directing what Works are necessary to be performed every Month.
Moss on Gauging.